

the public money in their custody; that the banks shall not be compelled at present to transfer to the States the money in their custody; and that the merchants shall have an extension of credit on their bonds. The *Daily Advertiser* pronounces such measures to be "measures, not for the relief of the public, but for the relief of the Treasury," and, in the same breath, insists upon a DENIAL OF RELIEF to the banks, for whose relief, in common with that of other debtors to government, the President would provide! The present embarrassments consist solely in the inability of debtors to fulfill their contracts; and the only portion of "the public," the obligation of whose contracts the government can justly refuse to enforce at present, consists of ITS OWN DEBTORS. The Federal Government, as the Advertiser well knows, has neither power, nor right, to impair the obligation of the contracts made with OTHER CREDITORS than Government, by the States, the banks, or the merchants. The Advertiser is perfectly aware that the only parties who can give relief to debtors, are creditors themselves; and that the Federal Government has no right to step in between the creditor and debtor to impair the obligation of the contracts made between them, for the relief of the debtor and against the will of the creditor. It knows, that creditors need relief by the enforcement of the obligation of contracts of their debtors, as well as parties by the forbearance of their creditors; and that these parties have full power and right to compromise. While the President recommends Government to give all the relief in its power, without discrimination, the Advertiser insists upon a denial of relief to one class of Government debtors, and complains that the President's measures are, not for the relief of the public, but for the relief of the Treasury.

But while it is false that these measures are "not for the relief of the public," and while it is self-evident that government could not extend any further relief to those who are embarrassed, it is equally false that the extension of credit to the merchants, the states and the banks is "for the relief of the Treasury." The President does not propose that Congress should relieve the Treasury from the obligation of its contracts. On the contrary he proposes that it should adopt measures necessary to enable it to fulfill its contracts with promptness and fidelity. It is for the relief of its debtors, and for the punctual performance of the contracts of the Treasury and other departments of government, that the President recommends his measures to the government.

The reason given by the Advertiser for a denial of relief to the Banks is, that the money deposited with them is a part of the actual surplus of former years. The same reason, if it were a good reason for collecting from the banks, the money transferred to them for custody, would be equally strong in favor of collecting from the states the money transferred to them for safe keeping. For this is also, "a part of the actual surplus of former years"—it is three quarters of that surplus. The Advertiser confesses that the money which he wishes government to force the banks to pay, "IS NOT NEEDED AT THIS TIME TO MAKE GOOD AN ABSOLUTE DEFICIENCY OF REVENUE, BUT TO RELIEVE AN EMBARRASSMENT ARISING FROM A TEMPORARY DERANGEMENT OF THE FINANCES." Why, then, refuse relief to these banks, when the money due from them "is not needed" by the treasury? Why refuse relief to the banks, when their embarrassment arises from temporary derangement of their finances? The refusal of such relief cannot be defended on the ground, that the treasury needs relief more than the banks; because the Advertiser confesses that there is no deficiency of revenue and that the money "is not needed"—thus REFUTING its own assertions, that the measures of the President are "NOT MEASURES FOR THE RELIEF OF THE PUBLIC, BUT FOR THE RELIEF OF THE TREASURY."

Such are the miserable attempts to attack the President's administration. If such logicians as the Advertiser only are to attempt to destroy its influence, it is difficult to perceive in what manner this object can be effected. They only betray, by their denial of the claims of some to relief, their own party malignity by their arguments, the weakness of their logic.

We never saw a little fellow so tickled as the Portland Advertiser is at the probability of Kent's election to the office of Governor of Maine—he bounds about like a Harlequin in his striped breeches and red cap—he can't sit still long enough to eat his porridge—he lies in under the door—out through the key-hole,—in again at the window—out up chimney, whizzing and buzzing about "like a bat in a strange hue," while the Argus takes it as coolly and calmly as a philosopher. The federalists have worked like the Old Nick, it is true, and have a right to boast of what they have done; but then they may as well remember that this is not the last election that ever is going to take place in Maine, and that their victory, after all, even if Kent be chosen, is a sort of a quasi one, with a democratic Legislature to control him. They have chosen a federal governor before, and had the pleasure of seeing him turned out neck and heels, and the same gratification is now in reserve for them. But then this is no reason that they shouldn't be frolicsome for a little while—"sufficient for the day is the evil thereof"—so go ahead, old feds, young feds, and little feds—"eat, drink, and be merry, for to-morrow," &c. you all know the rest of the quotation.

A federal paper in New York says "the whigs of New Jersey are determined to do their duty to themselves and to their country." We confess that good will follow—as the first part of their determination will involve repentance, and the latter, reformation.

A letter from Washington says—"There does not appear to exist any union of sentiment between Clay, Webster, and Calhoun. They are all aiming at one object—and they will each select a distinct and different ground to work upon."

Bennett says of his whig contemporary of the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer—"Webb's fooleries have done me no injury to his party, than all the other accidents put together."

Worse than the Shooting Stars.—A meteoric stone, weighing 500 lbs., fell on a farm near Orangeville, Pa., on the 6th inst.—killed an ox, and penetrated ten inches into the earth.

We are happy to learn that Mr. Timin is negotiating for the purchase of the "White Face Farm," in Cambridge, where he intends to cultivate the mulberry tree extensively, and to lay out an ample flower garden.

Mr. Leader Dan, of this city, was found dead in his bed, at the Pearl Street House, in New York, on Saturday morning. Verdict of the Coroner's Jury that he died in a fit.

Two French ladies lately fought a duel in Paris—one had her apron string cut, and the other lost her cap ribbon.

There is a descendant of Gibbs, the pirate, in this city, bearing the name of his ancestor, who is "one of our first men."

It is estimated that 1700 persons are drowned yearly in the Mississippi. Most of them by the blowing up of steamboats.

The Mechanics' Fair.—The Halls were thrown open at 12 o'clock yesterday, and the event was appropriately announced by a salute by the Columbian Artillery, and the tolling of an immense bell, which had been sent in for exhibition. It was our intention in to-day's paper, to have given some details respecting the world of wonders, within the Halls, but the crowd of spectators was so dense—and it gave us the highest gratification to find it so—that we were unable to make the necessary investigations. Indeed the display was bewildering, and if we had had all the halls to ourselves we could hardly have succeeded in doing justice to the Exhibition. There is scarcely an article designed for the use of man, or the ornament of civilized life, that has not its perfect representative there. In the galleries of Faneuil Hall are displayed numerous splendid specimens of cabinet work, organs and pianos. Paintings of every variety adorn the panels of the galleries, and on the tables are mirrors, scales, weights, balances, busts in beautiful array and jewelry, cutlery, swords, pistols, with and without bowie knives attached, and muskets, rifles and fowling pieces of the most curious and elegant workmanship and novel construction. Needle work, too, for all fancies abounds. Near the head of the Hall, Mrs. Pelby's wax fruits of divers kinds and hues obtain high commendation. Artificial legs in buff, and cocked hats also claim a passing glance, with hosts of other showy objects. Mountains and columns of confecting tempt the appetite; and, in the evening, long intersecting festoons of variegated lamps impart a dazzling brilliancy.

From Faneuil Hall, we pass to Quincy Hall, over an arched bridge, lined with evergreens. Here the first object that arrests attention is Tuft's Hot Air and Steam Boiler, with its horizontal piston springing forward and back, like a living thing. Near it are a number of newly invented machines and ingenious implements of husbandry, ready to be set in motion by its power. Then comes the cooking stoves and ranges, in full operation, broiling, baking and roasting, like the kitchen of a fashionable Hotel, and sundry ladies and gentlemen addicted to domestication are scanning with scrutinizing and experienced eyes the rival cooking candidates. Further East, after passing large quantities of manufactures, we arrive at four pieces of Ordnance. The first is a bronze metal twelve pounder, shining like gold, and only weighing 1730 pounds—cast at Alger's Foundry in South Boston. The cannon of this manufacture have been subjected to double the required test, and stood it. The next is a nine-pounder of malleable iron—weighing 1266 pounds; beside it ranges a six pounder of the same material, weighing 641 pounds. These also are from Alger's, and have stood the double test. The fourth cannon was cast by Mr. Ames of Cabotville—it is a bronze metal nine-pounder, and differing from the others in model, by having dolphins, on top, for sighting, instead of gripe holes in the trunnions. There was no one present to rehearse its virtues, to those who take an interest in these mortal engines of bloody war.

The next object which intensely engrossed attention was a miniature circular railway, with a locomotive, whirling round a train of cars, crowded with ladies and gentlemen of the smallest dimensions. On the North side, is stationed the eight armed Tiger—an honor to her builders, Whitmore & Holbrook, and the glory of the Tiger Boat Club. She is thirty-five feet long, by three feet ten. "Old Salts" gaze upon her with delight, and even so do the ladies. But to bring this sadly, yet necessarily, imperfect sketch to a close, we would advise every married man and woman to visit the Fair. It is impossible that they can do otherwise than reap the greatest advantage from an examination of the uncounted articles of utility and ornament there collected, as they never were before in any part of New England. The same advice we give, too, to every bachelor who meditates matrimony, and likewise to every fair maiden, who aspires to the dignity of a wife; and this puts us in mind that we have entirely forgotten to notice sundry elegant cradles, in the foregoing portions of this article.

We should think that Five Thousand would be a moderate estimate of the number of persons who yesterday visited the Halls; and already the enthusiasm manifested by the community rewards the labor, zeal, and enterprise of those public-spirited members of the Mechanic Charitable Association, who have been instrumental in getting it up, in a style that reflects the greatest honor upon the City and the State.

Extract of a letter dated, "Lisbon 12th August, 1837.—The vessel which takes my papers, is to sail from St. Ubes the day after to-morrow, and there is not time for a long epistle. Had I more leisure, there would be only a sad tale of the troubles and miseries of this devoted, but beautiful country. We have been, for a month past, in constant uncertainty as to the issue of a military insurrection in the interior, the professed object of which is to restore the charter of 1826 granted by the late Don Pedro. The misfortune of Portugal is that the people of the country have not taken any part in the late revolution; they have not made themselves heard in all the late changes; and, being deprived of all means of organization for self-defence, they are doomed to see the fruits of their labors destroyed, for the subsistence of the armed bands which successively traverse their farms."

Balloon Ascension.—The Baltimore Sun has an account of the ascension of Mrs. Warren from that place on Thursday, by which we learn that after the preparations were completed, Mr. Mitchell announced to the audience, greatly to their surprise, that the fair adventurer was in the Garden, and insisted upon ascending; but as the balloon was not constructed so as to accommodate two, Mr. M. referred the choice to the company, who were of one voice for the intrepid lady. Mrs. W. took her station in the car and ascended amid the loud acclamations of the spectators—"and," says the Sun, "we may safely say there never was a more beautiful spectacle of the kind. The balloon rose to an altitude unprecedented to be visible. The sky was perfectly clear, and for more than half an hour it was poised directly over the city affording our citizens an admirable view." The balloon took an Easterly direction, crossed the bay, and came down on the farm of Mr. James Ricard, three miles from Rockhall, in Kent county, at half-past six o'clock, having previously, however, floated as far as Chestertown, fourteen miles east of Rockhall, from whence it was carried back by a reverse current of air. The young man who assisted in securing the balloon represented the lady at the time of landing as almost perished with cold. She arrived back at Baltimore on Friday, free from harm in consequence of her excursion.

Caution.—A company of four young city larks, whose names, we understand, are Andrews, Cuckling, Saguin, and Crusty, were detected on Sunday evening last in robbing fruit trees, near Brighton. A passion flower apple was found in Saguin's pocket, on his examination before the Justice.

OLD ORCHARD. A club of young men is formed at New Orleans to render aid to destitute persons attacked with the prevailing fever. The city council has also appropriated \$2000 toward furnishing this class with medicine and attendance.

POLICE COURT.
A Married Man Counting an Unmarried Lady.—A thing will sometimes happen in the best of families, but when it leaks out it always raises something of a rumour, but out it must come, sooner or later—before death or after—in this world or the next. There's no dodging the question in the long run; and we admonish all now sinning in this wise, though their lawful partners may lay down and die in perfect ignorance of their peccadilloes, they will assuredly wake up on the morning of the Day of Judgment, with a fullness of knowledge touching the matter, that will be exceedingly astounding. The good wife of Mr. Stephen Goodwin, however, came to a knowledge of the truth of this a hours ago the right time; and they became legally known to the Court yesterday, upon his arraignment upon a charge of stealing a gold chain, valued at \$50, from a young lady named Mary Ann Smith. Circumstances were so far against him that he was committed for trial before the Municipal Court, in default of bonds in the sum of \$200. Constable Shute was the officer who waited upon him round, like a cicero, and ascertained that he had been in the habit of spending his time in the society of a very lovely young creature, in Hanover street. Thinking that she had deluded him away from the domestic delights of his own sweet home, Mr. Shute complained against her as one of the wicked, as fall as fair. Mary Jane was the pretty name of the charming nymph, and she has certainly as beautiful a "tenement of clay," as e'er was informed by a vestal spirit to purify, or a syren's flame to ensnare, the soul of man, and lure it to perdition. Her history for the past two years was related by three respectable witnesses, and the only dubious circumstance elicited by her disavowal, was that she persisted in receiving the visits, smiles, favors, and cash and kisses of Goodwin, well-knowing that another lady had a religious, moral, social, and legal right to the same.

At her last place of residence—apparently a respectable house—Goodwin engaged her board, and stated that he was going to marry her as soon as he could complete certain necessary preliminary arrangements. He visited her regularly, and walked out to meeting with her on Sundays, like any respectable christian bachelor, in the toils of love. His purse paid the board bill, and his miniature adorned her beautiful neck. These things savored much of an illicit propinquity, yet no well-defined violation of the Seventh Article of the Decalogue was proven, who was discharged with a solemn admonition to go, and sin no more.

Comfort Extra.—A novel, commodious, and elegant description of an omnibus is about to make its appearance in Paris, offering to each passenger the advantage of an arm chair, with an elastic cushion, which, in summer, will be replaced by a cane seat. In the winter the passengers will have heated plates of iron under their feet.

The Toronto (U. C.) paper relates an account of the poisoning of a whole family, consisting of the father, mother, and four children, from eating toad-stools, which were mistaken in the woods for mushrooms—physicians were called, but could offer no remedies.

The humane and tender hearted editor of the New York Commercial Advertiser is horror stricken at the wickedness of the United States in employing one Indian tribe to oppose another. What a bad man Mr. George Washington was!

The Bunkerhill Aurora says—"We are glad to learn that many contracts have been completed for building in this town, on our many vacant and eligible lots, in the burnt district and elsewhere, next spring; and the probability is that "considerable" will be done here when the next season opens."

The report that Mr. W. H. Mawley was drowned in Fresh Pond, on Sunday last, is incorrect. Messrs Cook and Mudge, we learn, were capsize into the water there, but received no further injury than a thorough drenching. They ventured too far from the shore.

The Tremont was crowded last night, to witness Miss Tree's *Le Nocturne*, she plays in the Bold Stroke for a Husband, and Beatrice de Ferrara.

The Six Degrees of Crime, as usual, drew a good house at the National. Mr. Pelby has re-produced it in all its original splendor. To-night, the Spy and the Pirate, with a nautical song by Williams.

Complimentary.—The Columbian Artillery, Captain Stoddard, volunteered to fire a salute of twenty-six guns, at 12 o'clock yesterday, in honor of the opening of the first Fair of the Mechanics' Association.

A recent Nova Scotia paper gives an account of a large meteoric stone, which fell into a vineyard at Montmorot. It was five feet high and three feet broad—of grey color, resembling pumice stone.

A deficit of \$18,000 is discovered in the accounts of J. P. Burnham, of the Branch of the United States Bank, at Hartford.

New Cotton. of good fair quality, first of the season, has been sold at Mobile at 12 1/2 cts.

They prosecute old men for kissing young girls down New Bedford way.

There arrived at New Orleans, September 6th, \$103,536 of specie, by vessels from Matamoros, and Tampico.

The last number of Blackwood is in great rage with Cooper, about his book on England.

Upon our First Page will be found a letter from Niagara, and one from Washington.

The whig editors in Salem are as pleasant and polite as snapping turtles toward each other, just about.

The New York Transcript says that Mr. N. P. Willis is writing a Comedy for Miss Clifton.

Sylvester Graham is delivering Lectures in New York.

Disasters.—Schr Pocahontas, (of Beverly) McCarthy, sailed from Boston, about Aug. 7, for Wilmington, N. C. to load for Honduras, and has not since been heard from. Brig Try, Levitt, sailed from St. Croix, Aug. 12, for New York, and has not since been heard from.

Brig Orleans, Curtis, sailed from Apalachicola, July 29, for New York, and has not since been heard from. Schr Sarah Ann, Patch, of and from Charleston for Mobile, was totally lost 20th ult. with her cargo, on Sombrero Reef; crew and passengers saved.

Brig Margaret, Marson, from Gardiner, Me. bound for Martinico, on the 14th ult. lat. 21, lon. 59 56, was wrecked on her beam ends in a hurricane—her masts were cut away, when she righted much disabled. The captain and crew were taken off on the 16th, by the brig Jabez, Davis, of and for Bermuda, whence they have arrived at Gardiner in the schr. Catherine. There was insurance to the amount of \$2,500 on the M. in this city.

The wreck of a brig, supposed to be the William, Cogins, from Bangor—was fallen in with on the 5th Sept. lat. 31 20, lon. 56 50, totally dismantled, having an American hoisted on a staff, and appeared to have been boarded by some other vessel.

Schr. Warsaw, Harding, of Bucksport, Me., foundered on Tucker neck shoal, on the 12th inst. Her capt. and crew were taken off on the 12th inst. in the sloop Susanah on the 12th.

It is with much satisfaction that we learn that Mr. Evans, of Stark County, Ohio, who was imprisoned on suspicion of murdering his son, is proved innocent. The Ohio Repository of September, 7, at Canton, says: It appears that the notice given reached the son on Lake Erie, and he has returned home.

A CARD.—MR. TOWNSEND, would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has opened a suit of apartments, No 120 Washington st. (over the bookstore of Mr. O. C. Greenleaf), where he will be glad to receive pleasure in illustrating the principles of his newly invented system of SHORT HAND WRITING, to such as may honor him with their visit.

He is at the same time offering his services as an instructor of this important acquirement, upon such terms as cannot fail to meet with their entire approbation. Teachers are particularly invited to call. N. B. Only a few more evening pupils can be admitted. See Mr. T's advertisement in another column of this paper.

CONGRESS.
In the Senate—Friday, Sept. 13.—The bill to postpone the payment of the fourth instalment of the deposits to the States being taken up—
Mr. Preston rose and addressed the Senate at some length, and was followed by Messrs. Calhoun, Crittenden, Brown, and Walker.
The question recurring on the passage of the bill, Mr. Webster asked for the yeas and nays, and they were ordered on the passage of the bill.
Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Black, Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay, of Alabama, Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, King, of Alabama, King of Georgia, Linn, McKean, Morris, Niles, Pierce, Rives, Roane, Robinson, Ruggles, Sevier, Smith of Connecticut, Strange, Walker, Wall, Williams, and Wright—23.
Nays—Messrs. Bayard, Clay of Kentucky, Clayton, Crittenden, Kent, Knight, Nicholas, Norvell, Preston, Robbins, Smith of Indiana, Southard, Swift, Tallmadge, Webster, White, and Young—17.
The bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue Treasury notes, being on its second reading, a debate ensued, in which Messrs. Wright, Clay, and King of Georgia took part; when, on motion of Mr. Wright, the bill was amended by the insertion of the word "ten" in the first line.
Mr. Wright moved to strike out the word "or" in the first line, and insert the words "not exceeding \$20,000, to defray the expenses under the act;" which amendment was agreed to.
Mr. Clay, of Alabama, moved to amend the 7th section, by inserting the words "price not exceeding," so as to prohibit the Secretary of the Treasury from purchasing Treasury notes above their par value, which was agreed to.

After a few words from Messrs. Wright, Clay, Crittenden, Webster, and Buchanan, on motion of Mr. King, of Alabama, the Senate adjourned.

In the House many petitions were presented for different purposes—one by Mr. Adams from a man in Vermont, praying for "retrenchment and reform," so that Congress commence the work by reducing their pay to \$4 per day.

Mr. Cambreleng, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill imposing additional duties, as depositors in certain cases, upon public officers, and for other purposes; read twice, and referred to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Cambreleng, from the same committee, reported a bill for adjusting the claims upon the late deposit bank; read twice, and committed to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Cambreleng said, with permission, he would state, for the information of the House, that the Committee of Ways and Means had now only two bills remaining for consideration. They could not, however, get through with them that morning, but they would certainly be reported on Monday; after which he hoped the attention of the House would thereupon be directed entirely to the important business which had called them together. He presumed it would be the desire of the House to proceed with and conclude the unfinished business of yesterday, (the subject of the Rules and Orders,) and he then gave notice, that on Monday he should make a motion to take up the other business.

Mr. Garland of Virginia wished to suggest to the gentleman from New York to vary his motion, so as to make two bills the special order of the day for some day next week; and Mr. G. then gave notice of his design to submit a counter project.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, in compliance with a resolution of the House of the 11th inst. calling upon him to report the amount of appropriations of the past and present years remaining unexpended, the amount required to fulfill existing engagements, contracted prior to the first day of June last; the existing engagements since that time; the amount of money drawn from the Treasury, and placed in the hands of disbursing officers since the first day of May last; and what objects of public expenditure can, with the least injury to the public service, be dispensed with.

The communication was laid on the table and ordered to be printed. The remainder of the day was devoted to the adoption of Rules and Orders for the House.
The House stands adjourned over to Monday.

MECHANICS' FAIR.—The Board of Managers of the Mechanics' Fair, respectfully announce to the public that the Halls will be opened for visitors THIS DAY, (Monday), at 12 o'clock M., and on each succeeding day of the week, at 9 o'clock A. M., and remain open till 10 P. M.
Tickets of admission, at 25 cents each, may be had of Messrs Crocker & Brewster, Munroe & Francis, and J. B. Dow—Washington street; of the Secretary, 39 Congress street; Daniel Fitchman, Druggist, 41 Cambridge street; J. P. Eliot, Druggist, 43 Hanover street; and at the Ticket Office, Faneuil Hall, at all times during the Exhibition.

Persons visiting the Fair are particularly requested to notice the following regulations, adopted for the convenience of visitors, and to prevent confusion in passing in and out the Hall:—Enter at the door of the Esplanade. Examining the articles there deposited—pass up the stairs, through the centre door, into the lower Hall—after examining the articles there deposited, pass up the stairs into the South Gallery—where they may obtain an application to either of the Clerks of the Bridge to Quincy Hall, and out at the East end of Quincy Hall. No person will be permitted to recross the Bridge after once passing it.

On Friday afternoon next, the Apprentices of members of the Association will be admitted to the Halls, gratis. They can procure tickets of the Secretary, by an order from their employers.

STEPHEN FAIRBANKS, President.
JOHN W. DUTTON, Recording Secretary.

TICKETS FOR THE MECHANICS' FAIR. The Members of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association are reminded that they can receive their Tickets of admission to the Halls and Odéon, by applying to the Secretary, 39 Congress street.

MASSACHUSETTS CHARITABLE MECHANIC ASSOCIATION. The undersigned, having been appointed a Committee to prepare a Collection, to be given during the FAIR, respectfully inform the members that Tickets may be obtained on application to either of the Clerks of the Committee, at the Bookstore of Crocker & Brewster in Washington street. It is particularly requested that the members should take their tickets previous to Monday evening next. **JOSEPH T. BUCKINGHAM,** JOHN K. STIMPSON, NATHAN HAMMOND, ISAAC HARRIS, CHARLES LEIGHTON, BILLINGS BRIGGS, WILLIAM M. WILSON, CLARENCE WILLES, LOT POOLE, ASA SWALLOW.

HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.—The Annual Exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society will be held at the Society's new Rooms, No 23 Tremont Row, (nearly opposite the Savings Bank) on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, 20th, 21st, 22nd, and 23rd Sept. An address by the Hon. Wm. Lincoln, of Worcester, will be delivered at 12 o'clock on Wednesday 20th. The members of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to contribute choice and rare specimens of Fruit and Flowers for the exhibition; and to send the same to 25, Tremont street, on Monday or Tuesday, 18th and 19th inst. where committees will be in attendance to receive them, and will retain the same subject to the order of the contributors. The Committee of Arrangements have great pleasure in stating, that they hope, with the aid and assistance of their friends, to be able to make a better display of the productions of Flora and Pomona, than they have done on any former occasion. Members of the Society will receive their tickets on application to the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, or to the Secretary, for a single admittance, may be had at the door during the exhibition.

By order, **SAMUEL WALKER,** Chairman of Com. of Arrangements. eopist Sept 14th

ELOCUTION.—J. E. MURDOCK will continue to give instructions in the above elegant accomplishment, in classes, or private lessons, at his residence No 40 Cambridge street, where he may be seen between the hours of 7 and 10 A. M. and 3 and 5 P. M.

WASHINGTON ARTILLERY ATTENTION.—You are hereby ordered to meet at the Gun House, on Tuesday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. in uniform complete for Experimental Gunnery. By order of the commanding officer, **G. S. BIRROUGHS, Clerk.**

NEW ENGLAND GUARDS ATTENTION.—Guard-Ye are hereby notified of a special meeting of this EVENING, Sept. 16th at 7 1/2 o'clock. Per order, **J. H. VOSE, Jr. Clerk.**

DESPATCH NO. 9.—The members attached to this Engine are hereby notified of a special meeting of the Company at their Engine House, THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock. A punctual attendance is enjoined. **H. DORE, Clerk.** sept 15

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.
HEAD QUARTERS, } BOSTON, Sept. 16th, 1837.
GENERAL ORDERS.
The Commander in Chief has learned from officers on duty at the Brigade Inspection and Review in Boston, on the 12th inst. that, on the formation of the line of the Light Infantry Regiment, the non-commissioned officers and privates of the City Brigade, under the command of a sergeant, left the field in disobedience to the orders of their superior officers, and in violation of military discipline, and that this disorderly example was followed by many of the non-commissioned officers and privates of several other corps of Light Infantry companies, and that the conduct of these officers and privates was in a train of official investigation by the proper Officers; and he will attempt to anticipate the consideration which may be had of the case, on despatch which may be made of the same, at the approaching session of the Executive Council. But he deems it his duty to the Militia and to the public at large, to issue these General Orders, expressing the deep and painful feelings produced in his mind, by conduct so unbecoming the citizen and the soldier. He feels that this occurrence has calculated seriously to shake the public confidence in the Militia, inasmuch as it has shown, that a large portion of those, on whom reliance was placed for the support of the laws and the preservation of the peace in time of need, have allowed themselves to be led by a few individuals, to engage in a deliberate violation of the laws by a public desertion of their duty, and to set an example, too promptly followed, of conduct outrageous to the subversion of order and to the greatest outrage on the feelings, rights, and persons of unoffending fellow citizens, actually engaged in the performance of a duty enjoined by law.

The Commander in Chief deems it equally his duty, and it is one which he takes great pleasure in performing, to express a high satisfaction at the conduct of that portion of the Militia on duty at the time, as well officers as privates who remained firm at their posts; and his warm approbation of the exemplary behavior of the Montgomery Guards, under the trying circumstances in which they were placed, in the course of the day.

The Commander in Chief desires to impress it upon the minds of the Militia, as their first duty in time of peace, to contribute in every way prescribed or authorized by law, to the preservation of the public order and peace. Any act of a citizen, which may be regarded as a breach of the peace, or which will be regarded as an offence of such high and culpable moment, will be faithfully discharged by all the field and company officers to whom they pertain;—and that the feelings such as to restore the public confidence in the Militia, as a safe dependence for the protection of the peace of the community and of the Authority of the Laws.

By order of the Commander in Chief.
H. A. S. DEARBORN, Adjutant General.

MARRIED.
In this city, on Sunday morning, by the Rev Mr. Bois, Mr. John H. White to Miss Eugenie Pool, both of this city.
On Monday evening, by the Rev Mr. Blagden, Nahum Porter, Esq. Tailor, of Cummington, Mass. to Miss Hannah Henshaw, formerly of Sturbridge, Mass.

On Sunday evening last, by the Rev Mr. Blagden, Mr. William H. Henshaw, of this city, to Miss Rosalinda Merry, formerly of Wiscasset, Me.
On Friday evening, by the Rev Mr. Stow, Mr. Amos Witham to Miss Sarah Gott.

On Sunday morning, Mr. George Gray, to Miss Angeline Weston.

DIED.
In this city, Miss Sarah French, 23. youngest daughter of Mr. Samuel French.
On Saturday, suddenly, Mr. Edmund Parsons, Cabinet maker, 49.

IMPORTATIONS.
MANILLA. Ship Claudius—17,383 bags sugar, 25 cases indigo, 403 bales hemp, 400 piculs peanut, 1 box mustard, 1 do musk.
KONIGSBERG. Brig Dover—18 cases bristles, 346 bundles flax, 10 do flax tow, 10 do hemp do, 323 do mdse, 604 sacks rice, 73 do feathers, 200 rolls bag linen.
NEWCASTLE. E. Bark Avon—350 chaf coal, 120 casks 1 lb. shot, 100 casks 2 lb. shot, 100 casks 4 lb. shot, 100 casks 8 lb. shot, 100 casks 16 lb. shot, 100 casks 32 lb. shot, 100 casks 64 lb. shot, 100 casks 128 lb. shot, 100 casks 256 lb. shot, 100 casks 512 lb. shot, 100 casks 1024 lb. shot, 100 casks 2048 lb. shot, 100 casks 4096 lb. shot, 100 casks 8192 lb. shot, 100 casks 16384 lb. shot, 100 casks 32768 lb. shot, 100 casks 65536 lb. shot, 100 casks 131072 lb. shot, 100 casks 262144 lb. shot, 100 casks 524288 lb. shot, 100 casks 1048576 lb. shot, 100 casks 2097152 lb. shot, 100 casks 4194304 lb. shot, 100 casks 8388608 lb. shot, 100 casks 16777216 lb. shot, 100 casks 33554432 lb. shot, 100 casks 67108864 lb. shot, 100 casks 134217728 lb. shot, 100 casks 268435456 lb. shot, 100 casks 536870912 lb. shot, 100 casks 1073741824 lb. shot, 100 casks 2147483648 lb. shot, 100 casks 4294967296 lb. shot, 100 casks 8589934592 lb. shot, 100 casks 17179869184 lb. shot, 100 casks 34359738368 lb. shot, 100 casks 68719476736 lb. shot, 100 casks 137438953472 lb. shot, 100 casks 274877906944 lb. shot, 100 casks 549755813888 lb. shot, 100 casks 1099511627776 lb. shot, 100 casks 2199023255552 lb. shot, 100 casks 4398046511104 lb. shot, 100 casks 8796093022208 lb. shot, 100 casks 17592186044416 lb. shot, 100 casks 35184372088832 lb. shot, 100 casks 70368744177664 lb. shot, 100 casks 140737488355328 lb. shot, 100 casks 281474976710656 lb. shot, 100 casks 562949953421312 lb. shot, 100 casks 1125899906842624 lb. shot, 100 casks 2251799813685248 lb. shot, 100 casks 4503599627370496 lb. shot, 100 casks 9007199254740992 lb. shot, 100 casks 18014398509481984 lb. shot, 100 casks 36028797018963968 lb. shot, 100 casks 72057594037927936 lb. shot, 100 casks 144115188075855872 lb. shot, 100 casks 288230376151711744 lb. shot, 100 casks 576460752303423488 lb. shot, 100 casks 1152921504606846976 lb. shot, 100 casks 2305843009213693952 lb. shot, 100 casks 4611686018427387904 lb. shot, 100 casks 9223372036854775808 lb. shot, 100 casks 18446744073709551616 lb. shot, 100 casks 36893488147419103232 lb. shot, 100 casks 73786976294838206464 lb. shot, 100 casks 147573952589676412928 lb. shot, 100 casks 295147905179352825856 lb. shot, 100 casks 590295810358705651712 lb. shot, 100 casks 1180591620717411303424 lb. shot, 100 casks 2361183241

